



Newsletter for English Teachers March 2005

This Newsletter for English Teachers is a monthly publication by the Information Resource Centers in Germany. It focuses on American Studies topics of relevance to our academic audiences.

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Women's History Month: March 2005

The 2005, Women's History Month theme, "Women Change America," honors and recognizes the role of American women in transforming culture, history and politics as leaders, writers, scientists, educators, politicians, artists, historians, and informed citizens.



Links: Meet the USA: Women's History Month 2005

<http://germany.usembassy.gov/germany/usa.html>

U.S. Census Bureau: Facts for Features - Women's History Month

http://usa.usembassy.de/etexts/soc/ff_womenshistorymonth2005.pdf

U.S. Department of State - National Women's History Month, March 2005

<http://usinfo.state.gov/usa/women/history/>

U.S. Department of State: Global Affairs — Office of International Women's Issues

<http://www.state.gov/g/wi/>

National Women's History Project

<http://www.nwhp.org/whm/themes/themes.html>

Women's History Month

<http://www.infoplease.com/spot/womenshistory1.html>

National Organization for Women

<http://www.now.org/>

Gale - Women's History Month free resources site

http://www.gale.com/free_resources/whm/

History Channel - Celebrate Women's History Month

<http://www.historychannel.com/exhibits/womenhist/>

International Women's Day

March 8th commemorates Women's Rights and Peace

<http://www.infoplease.com/spot/womensday1.html>

President Bush Proclaims National Women's History Month 2005

During Women's History Month, we celebrate the achievements of our Nation's women. For generations, American women have helped build our great Nation through their leadership as writers, teachers, artists, politicians, doctors, and scientists, and in other professions. As mothers, daughters, and sisters, women have supported and strengthened American families and communities. Women are at the forefront of entrepreneurship in America, creating millions of new jobs and helping to build our Nation's economic prosperity. [...]

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/03/20050302-25.html>

Important Dates in U.S. Women's History

- 1637** Anne Hutchinson, who has challenged the teachings of the leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, is tried for heresy and banished. She and her family move to Rhode Island.
- 1692** In an outbreak of hysteria in and around Salem, Mass., hundreds of people, mostly women, are accused of witchcraft. Nineteen are put to death.
- 1773** As an adjunct to the Sons of Liberty, women form the Daughters of Liberty.
- 1789** Abigail Adams makes plea to her husband, "Remember the ladies" in the new Constitution
- 1792** Sarah Pierce establishes first institution in America for higher education of women, in Litchfield, Connecticut.
- 1837** Mary Lyon founds Mount Holyoke College for women.
- 1840** Elizabeth Cady Stanton attends the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London and is turned away by male organizers.
- 1847** Maria Mitchell discovers a new comet, named for her, and is subsequently awarded a gold medal by the King of Denmark.
- 1848** Elizabeth Cady Stanton organizes the Seneca Falls Convention, which issues the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions.



Illustration of first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls, N.Y., in 1848.

- 1849** Elizabeth Blackwell becomes the first licensed woman physician.
- 1850** Harriet Tubman begins Underground Railroad to lead slaves to freedom.
- 1854** Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony present a petition with 10,000 signatures demanding suffrage and married women's property rights to the New York legislature.

Please contact the IRC at ircleipzig@state.gov for a more complete list.

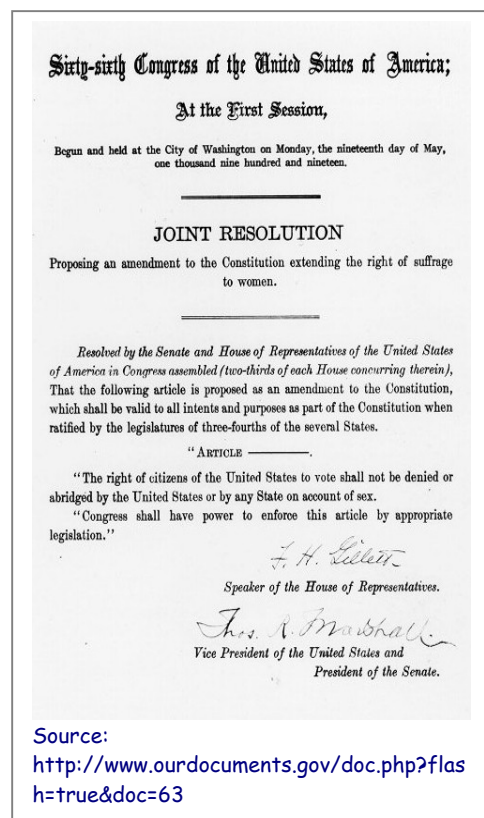
The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Women's Right to Vote

The 19th amendment guarantees all American women the right to vote. Achieving this milestone required a lengthy and difficult struggle; victory took decades of agitation and protest. Beginning in the mid-19th century, several generations of woman suffrage supporters lectured, wrote, marched, lobbied, and practiced civil disobedience to achieve what many Americans considered a radical change of the Constitution. Few early supporters lived to see final victory in 1920.

Beginning in the 1800s, women organized, petitioned, and picketed to win the right to vote, but it took them decades to accomplish their purpose. Between 1878, when the amendment was first introduced in Congress, and August 18, 1920, when it was ratified, champions of voting rights for women worked tirelessly, but strategies for achieving their goal varied. Some pursued a strategy of passing suffrage acts in each state—nine western states adopted woman suffrage legislation by 1912. Others challenged male-only voting laws in the courts. Militant suffragists used tactics such as parades, silent vigils, and hunger strikes. Often supporters met fierce resistance. Opponents heckled, jailed, and sometimes physically abused them.

By 1916, almost all of the major suffrage organizations were united behind the goal of a constitutional amendment. When New York adopted woman suffrage in 1917 and President Wilson changed his position to support an amendment in 1918, the political balance began to shift.

On May 21, 1919, the House of Representatives passed the amendment, and 2 weeks later, the Senate followed. When Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the amendment on August 18, 1920, the amendment passed its final hurdle of obtaining the agreement of three-fourths of the states. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby certified the ratification on August 26, 1920, changing the face of the American electorate forever.



Scholastic: Chronology of Woman Suffrage Movement Events

<http://teacher.scholastic.com/researchtools/articlearchives/womhst/chrono.htm>

National Archives: Woman Suffrage and the 19th Amendment

http://www.archives.gov/digital_classroom/lessons/woman_suffrage/woman_suffrage.html

New Electronic Publication

Working for Women, Worldwide - The U.S. Commitment

Prepared for the 10th Anniversary of the Beijing Declaration at the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, February 2005

<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/women/index.htm>

"Working for Women, Worldwide" offers an overview of U.S. contributions to advancing the status of women worldwide and the support given to encouraging women in their social, political and economic lives.

Paula J. Dobriansky, Under Secretary for Global Affairs, U.S. Dep. of State:

"[...], the United States provides hundreds of millions of dollars each year for concrete projects benefiting women everywhere: education and literacy training; assistance to public-private partnerships for business development;



Women strengthen their leadership skills at a training workshop in Nicaragua.

microcredit loans for aspiring women entrepreneurs; maternal and child health care programs; HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment centers; anti-trafficking projects; leadership, political, and advocacy training; and more. [...]"

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Summary)
United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China 1995
<http://usinfo.state.gov/dhr/Archive/2003/Oct/07-560691.html>

St. Patrick's Day & Irish-American Heritage Month

St. Patrick's Day is celebrated on March 17, his religious feast day and the anniversary of his death in the fifth century. The Irish have observed this day as a religious holiday for thousands of years.



Although not an "official" holiday in the United States, St. Patrick's Day has a long history of being celebrated with parades and general goodwill for all things Irish. The day commemorates St. Patrick, who introduced Christianity to Ireland in the fifth century. Because many Americans celebrate their Irish lineage on St. Patrick's Day, March was picked as Irish-American Heritage Month. The month was first proclaimed in 1995 by Congress. The U.S. president also issues an Irish-American Heritage Month proclamation.

Did You Know ?

- A total of 4.8 million immigrants from Ireland have been admitted to the U.S. for lawful permanent residence since fiscal year 1820, the earliest year for which official immigration records exist. By fiscal year 1870, about half of these immigrants were admitted for lawful permanent residence. Only Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and Mexico have had more immigrants admitted for permanent residence to the United States than Ireland.
- There are 34 million U.S. residents who claim Irish ancestry. This number is almost nine times the population of Ireland itself (3.9 million). Irish is the nation's second most frequently reported ancestry, trailing only German.
- The first St. Patrick's Day parade took place not in Ireland, but in the United States. Irish soldiers serving in the English military marched through New York City on March 17, 1762. Along with their music, the parade helped the soldiers to reconnect with their Irish roots, as well as fellow Irishmen serving in the English army.
- Among the former U.S. Presidents with Irish roots are Andrew Jackson, William McKinley, John F. Kennedy, Richard M. Nixon, Ronald Reagan and William Jefferson Clinton.

Links: U.S. Census Bureau: Facts for Features - Irish American Heritage
http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/facts_for_features/001687.html

The History Chanel - The History of St. Patrick's Day
<http://www.historychannel.com/exhibits/stpatricksdays/>

March Declared Irish-American Heritage Month

Calling the story of the Irish in America "an important part of the history of our country," President Bush has proclaimed March as Irish-American Heritage Month. The president's proclamation recognizes the service of notable early Irish-Americans Charles Thompson and Commodore John Barry, as well as former presidents John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&v=2005&m=March&x=20050305135507521elootom0.5914423&t=livefeeds/wf-latest.html>

Easter

According to the World Book Encyclopedia "most Christians observe Easter on the first Sunday after the first full moon following the first day of spring in the Northern Hemisphere. [...] The word *Easter* may have come from an early English word, *Eastre*."

Celebrate! Holidays in the U.S. - Easter

http://usa.usembassy.de/etexts/hol/celebrate_easter.pdf

Easter - from Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Easter>

Treffen Sie Roger MacBride Allen
Science-Fiction Schriftsteller der bekannten Corellia- Trilogie
18. März 2005, 13.00 - 15.00 Uhr
Halle 4 * Stand C 309 * Generalkonsulat der USA Leipzig

Roger MacBride Allen wurde für seine Corellia- Trilogie berühmt und veröffentlichte nun eine weitere umfangreiche Trilogie „Chronicle of Solace“ (Heyne-Verlag) mit den Bänden „Die Tiefen der Zeit“, „Der Ozean der Jahre“ und „The Shores of Tomorrow“.

Der Stammautor des Heyne-Verlags wurde 1957 in Conneticut, USA geboren. Nach seinem Journalismus-Studium an der Boston Universität schrieb er seinen ersten Roman. Er arbeitete zunächst im Publizistikbereich des „Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges“, und erhielt später die Einladung drei STAR WARS- Romane („Ambush at Corellia“, „Assault at Selonia“ und „Showdown at Centerpoint“) zu schreiben. Von 2002 bis 2005 schrieb er die „Chronicle of Solace“- Trilogie und veröffentlichte 2004 den letzten Band „Der Ozean der Jahre“. Der Autor wird aus der englischsprachigen Originalfassung lesen.

Services in Libraries
Presentation by Dr. Michael Seadle
Hochschule für Technik, Wirtschaft und Kultur Leipzig
Lipsiusbau, Raum Li 309, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 145, 04277 Leipzig

Am 23. März 2005, 14:30 - 16:00, wird Dr. Michael Seadle, Assistant Director for Information Technology, Michigan State University, einen englischsprachigen Vortrag "Services in Libraries" mit einigen einleitenden Worten zum amerikanischen Bibliothekswesen halten.

Learn there what you teach here!
Lehrerfortbildung des d.a.i. Tübingen in USA und Australien

Auch in diesem Sommer bietet das d.a.i. in Tübingen wieder zwei Fortbildungsreisen für Lehrer an. In dreiwöchigen Seminaren können Lehrerinnen und Lehrer ihre kulturellen, gesellschaftlichen und historischen Kenntnisse über die USA bzw. Australien vertiefen und sich gleichzeitig für den Unterricht fit machen.

Zum Thema "**American Studies for Teachers**" führen das d.a.i. und die Portland State University das Programm "The American Dream - Myth or Reality?" vom 30.07. bis zum 20. 08. 2005, in Portland, Oregon durch.

Die Fortbildungsreise „**Teaching Australia: A Cultural and Historical Introduction**“ nach Brisbane, Queensland findet in Zusammenarbeit mit der University of Queensland vom 29. 07. - 20. 08. 2005 statt.

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